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Freedom: its Interests, its Rights, and its Honor.

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BY C. W. WILLARD.

MONTPELIER, VT., MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861.

PRICE. TWO CENTS

TO HORSE OWNERS!

Dr. Bryden's HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

Which have been most successfully used in my own practice throughout Vermont and New England for several years, are now offered TO THE PUBLIC, for the rapid cure of all diseases incident to

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Hotel Keepers, Livery Stable keepers, Horse Buyers, Stage men, Carriers, and farmers in every section, are aware of the success that has attended the use of these remedies whenever I have used them, and I now offer them in full confidence that they will prove the "needful remedy" for all horse and cattle owners' use.

W. M. BRYDEN,
Veterinary Surgeon.

North Craftsbury, Vt.

These medicine consists of
Dr. Bryden's Condition Powders,
For Horses and Cattle out of condition—

DR. BRYDEN'S

Cough or Heave Powder,
For Congas, heaves or Broken wind.

DR. BRYDEN'S URINE POWDER,
For Straggling of Water or too scanty discharges.

DR. BRYDEN'S

Embrocation & Liniment,
Will cure Sore Throats and Horse Distemper, swelled neck, old sores, bruises, sprains, cramps, and lameness of every description, in the shortest possible time.

Dr. Bryden's Bone Compound,
For Ring Bone, splint, or any enlargement on the bone, from kick, blow or any other cause. This compound will stop the growth of the enlargement, and entirely cures the lameness. Perfect success has always attended the use of this valuable compound.

Dr. Bryden's Remedy
For Corns and Thrush. Wonderful cures of the worst cases have been performed with this excellent remedy. No article in use can be compared with this for Corns, Thrush, Foul in Cattle, and foot rot in sheep.

Dr. Bryden's
SPECIFIC FOR SCRATCHES,
NEVER FAILS! NEVER FAILS!
It will entirely cure the hardest cases of Scratches. Follow the directions, and it will surely cure. Also for itching or rubbing off of Hair, and cause rapid growth of hair wherever applied.

DR. BRYDEN'S

Hoof Compound,
To grow the hoof, in case of contracted feet, flat feet, quarter crack, &c. A complete new healthy hoof can be grown out by use of this compound in a short time.

DR. BRYDEN

Is so well known by horse owners in Vermont, that it is deemed unnecessary to say anything of its universal success in treating any disease of Horses & Cattle. And in presenting these medicines prepared with the greatest care from his receipts, we have only to say to such as have seen his remedies used.

You Know what they will do
and to all who have HORSES and CATTLE in their care, you have only to give them a single trial to be fully convinced that they are

THE BEST REMEDIES
Ever sold in Vermont.

Full directions with each package.
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

PREPARED BY
FRED. E. SMITH, DRUGGIST
Montpelier, Vermont

SMITH'S
ANODYNE

COUGH DROPS
Has stood the test of a

Ten Year's Trial,
and is now acknowledged

THE BEST IN USE.
It has the fullest confidence of its patrons, and over

60,000 Bottles
having been sold in Vermont is a guarantee of its efficacy.

The Price is within the
Reach of All.
so that the poorest families in town need never be without this most

VALUABLE REMEDY.
To prevent the sad consequences of a hard cold or hacking cough, be prompt to procure

The Anodyne Cough Drops,
For it always cures.

PHYSICIANS
also in all parts of the State, use it in their practice and in their own families.

They say it is excellent for

COUGHS COLDS, CROUP,
ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, &c.

And this is the universal voice of people who use it. As a FAMILY MEDICINE, for sudden Colds, for Children, and for aged people who cough and are kept awake nights, we do verily believe there is not so

GOOD AND RELIABLE REMEDY
in the land, when such men as

Dr. Clark, Dr. Bigelow, Hon. E. P. Watson, Dr. Smith, Dr. Hublee, Hon. D. P. Thompson, Capt. Jewett, Dea. C. W. Stores, Ellis & Hatch,

give the highest recommendations for its use, we ask

WHO CAN DOUBT IT!
FATHER HOBART,
The Oldest Minister in New England,

gives his strongest recommendation of its efficacy and for its use.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST,
You can run no risk, for every bottle is

Warranted!
PRICE 25 CENTS.

FRED. E. SMITH, Proprietor,
Montpelier, Vt.

PAINTS!

Those who want

PURE

Paints and Oils

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

can find the largest assortment in Vermont, at the

DRUG AND PAINT STORE

OF

L. F. PIERCE & CO.,
MONTPELIER.

P. S. Sole Agents for Stile's

MIDDLESEX OIL.

PURE

MIDDLESEX OIL.

As certain parties in Montpelier have for years past sold inferior Oil as being of my manufacture, I deem it necessary, and have opened an Office at

L. F. PIERCE'S

Drug and Pain Store

AT

MONTPELIER,
for the sale of my

OIL!

All who wish Oil of the best quality, and

Perfectly Pure!

can get it at my Office in Montpelier, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Merchants, Painters, and those who buy by the Barrel or more, shall have it at Factory price, delivered at my Office in Montpelier. ENOS STILES, may 9

L. F. PIERCE, Agent.

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—FOR—

Haying Tools

—AT—

J. W. ELLIS & CO'S.

50 doz. Scythes, Warranted. 50 doz. Snaths of all kinds. 25 doz. Forks, two and three times. 25 doz. Warden's Rakes. 20 doz. Wheel Stones. For sale at

Montpelier, June 24, 1861.

SMITH'S
ANODYNE

COUGH
DROPS

Have been before the people of Vermont for more than ten years, and a sale of more than 60,000 Bottles is the best recommendation of the people.

PHYSICIANS!
MINISTERS!
AND PEOPLE,
use Smith's Anodyne Cough Drops, with the utmost satisfaction!

THE OLDEST
MINISTER IN
NEW ENGLAND,
THE REV. FATHER HOBART,
has used it for many years, and recommends its use in the strongest terms.

MOTHERS USE IT FOR
CHILDREN
TEETHING

and it proves to them the one thing needful, in every case.

RICH AND POOR,
HIGH AND LOW,
OLD AND YOUNG
SHOULD USE

SMITH'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS
Only 25 cents per bottle.

FRED. E. SMITH, Druggist, Proprietor,
MONTPELIER, VT.

GENUINE
Middlesex Oil!
I have this day purchased

RAW AND BOILED OIL
Of Mr. ENOS STILES, Middlesex, Vt., which I will sell to Painters, Paint Dealers and Builders, at the lowest market prices.

FRED. E. SMITH, Druggist,
Montpelier, Vt.

BEAR IN MIND!
The True Raw and Boiled
MIDDLESEX OIL
cannot be found at every place. So call for all your

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Japan Spirits, Turpentine, Brushes, &c.,

at the Drug Store of

FRED. E. SMITH,
Montpelier, Vt.

BOSTON JOURNAL,
MORNING AND EVENING EDITION
FOR sale at the Publisher's prices, by the subscriber, under J. R. LANGDON'S Flour Store, or delivered to Village subscribers at their residences. Also, at by Stage or otherwise, out of town. A. ASWEET, Montpelier May 25, 1861.

The Daily Freeman.

MONTPELIER, VT.,

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861.

Patriotic Meeting at Mackville.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps some of your readers would like to know where Mackville is. For the information of such, I will just say that it is a small, flourishing village in the town of Hardwick, situated one mile south of South Hardwick village, on Nichols' brook, which drains the waters of Nichols' and Long ponds, into the Lamolle river, affording one of the best water powers in the State, and is a desirable location for energetic mechanics and tradesmen. It is inhabited by an enterprising and patriotic people, as you will see by the following:

On Saturday, the 17th inst., there was a general gathering around a splendid flag staff, previously erected, and under a National Flag, eight feet by twelve, (manufactured by our own "ladies fair," to do honor to our Country and its brave defenders. After a few introductory remarks by the Chairman of the Flag Company, the following sentiments were severally read and responded to by the Woodbury canon and the hearty cheers of the audience, interspersed with National glees, performed by the glee club, among which were, The Star-Spangled Banner, The Flag of our Union, My Native Land, &c., and also patriotic songs by Prof. Leavett, of Connecticut, sung in commendable style:

Our Country—The land we love. May the dark clouds that overshadow it soon be dispelled by the sunshine of peace.

Our National Volunteers—Loyal and brave, may their success be equal to their valor.

New England—The birth-place of Freedom, but shall never be its burying-ground.

Vermont—The star that shines brightest in the midst of clouds.

The Green Mountain Volunteers—The descendants of Ethan Allen; they will apply the beech seal to all traitors.

Mackville—The youngest of three sisters (villages), but the first wedded to the Union—a match fit to be made.

The Ladies of Mackville—Worthy of our highest praises and best affections. We will never desert them while their beautiful stars adorn our banner.

Finally, Success to the Stars and Stripes, and death to all traitors.

After singing the closing glee, as the sun retired in the west, we were notified by our vigilant scout that the South Hardwick Guards were approaching the village. Upon this announcement the ladies and gentlemen present, under the direction of the Marshal, F. C. Henderson, proceeded, with instrumental music, and displaying a beautiful banner, to escort the Guards into our village. After spending a happy hour in playing the soldier "by the light of the silver moon," and listening to pertinent remarks from Messrs. Burke and Hathaway, of South Hardwick, we bade each other "Good Night," determined, more than ever, I trust, to "fight on and fight ever" for the Union and for the cause of universal Liberty.

VALLANDIGHAM REPUDIATED IN HIS OWN DISTRICT.—Sixty-four of the leading Democrats in Vallandigham's District, Montgomery County, Ohio, have issued a circular against the "despotic and traitorous course of the Vallandigham clique." They say: "It is the mission of the Democratic party to give strength and vigor and efficiency to the Constitution and Government when they are attacked by Rebels and traitors. In the language of the lamented Douglas, 'No man can be a true Democrat without being at the same time a loyal patriot, and there are but two positions to assume: we must either be for or against our Government—either patriots or traitors.'"

They pledge themselves "to unite with all loyal citizens in defense of the nation, and in rebuking the unpatriotic action of said Convention and of the Dayton Empire, and in supporting for office in the county of Montgomery, men, irrespective of party, who are loyal to the Government, by a vigorous prosecution of this war, and who in no contingency are in favor of secession."

THE CHIVALRY FIGHTING SHY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of Aug. 22d, says:

"The Confederate officers do not speak boastingly of their infantry or cavalry at Bull run, and say that they fought shy. The infantry on both sides were shy. The fighting was done chiefly with artillery, on each side. The Confederate officers have stated that they had no 'masked batteries,' but attributed their success, such as it was, to their well-served artillery. Their batteries were placed by the skirts of scrub cedar that grows so thickly on the run, and were moved from point to point during the engagement. So at Big Bethel, there were no 'masked batteries;' as is now well known from the statements of deserters and others who were there."

MONUMENT DONATION.—It was announced at the late meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, that the Scientific Department of that institution had received during the collegiate year a second donation of \$50,000 from Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., of New Haven. The course of education in this Department is essentially that of the Polytechnic Schools of Europe, and is designed to fit young men for commercial and other practical pursuits, as well as for the direct applications of science.

American Sovereignty.

"What then? If war it to be thus justified by Christianity itself, as, for the time being, an indispensable State power and office, how shall it be conducted? Who shall be chiefly represented in its management? The worst part of our population? wicked men? ignorant men? wild, rash, and cruel men? men who take pleasure in rapine and violence? men who fight for the love of fighting, and care not what amount of distress they create? men who laugh at the Bible, and scoff at God? Are they to be chiefly remembered and respected by our authorities, and allowed to fill our camps with profanity, Sabbath-breaking, intemperance, and all manner of iniquity? Surely these are not the people. They are rabble. The great masses of Evangelical Christians, and all who sympathize with them in reverence of divine institution, they are the people, the strength, and beauty, and glory of the nation. They are to be chiefly represented in the management of war, as in all other connections; the best of our population, good men, intelligent men, prudent men, just men, benevolent men, men who deplore the necessity of war, men who believe the Bible and adore and worship God. They are to be remembered and respected, and such a discipline established and enforced in the council, in the camp, and in the field, as they can approve and sustain; such a discipline as will preserve in the army the highest moral tone, the majestic sense of law, and the solemn and immovable might of a good conscience. There is no Sabbath in War! Who says so? Has God ever said so? Does the Bible say so? Do the people say so? Does the church, or even the State, duly representing the people, say so? Or, is it an unauthorized assumption—an arbitrary and infidel desecration? The Jews regarded the law of the Sabbath as prohibiting war. In their later ages, indeed, they so constructed it as to admit the propriety of a defensive battle. And, so far as I have noticed, they always made their defense good. But an onset was not allowable on the Sabbath. Neither, in my judgment, does Christianity allow it. Nor can I hope for success under such circumstances.

Our late battle was a Sabbath battle. It is said to have been specially ordered so; to provide a spectacle for civilians who could most conveniently attend on that day! Can this be true? If so, who can wonder at the result? Some forty regiments were there. Were there forty chaplains, also, representing the Christian ministry of the country? And were there hundreds or thousands of soldiers also, representing the Christian ministry of the country? And were there hundreds or thousands of soldiers also, representing the membership of the churches of the country? Why, then, was not the Christian sentiment of the country remembered and respected? Was that onset a work of necessity? Not at all. Was it the work of mercy? Not at all. Rather, it was work of cruelty. The necessity was for rest, for sleep, for food, for religious instruction and worship. Had the Sabbath been observed, as it ought to have been, in all probability—that is, so far as we can see and judge—the result would have been different. As it was, there was no defeat, properly speaking. Never was greater bravery exhibited, in the history of the world. And victory was almost assured. But, then, for wise purposes doubtless, the innocent were allowed to suffer for the guilty. Then came the punitive panic—the judicial disappointment. And the civilians, for whom it is said the battle was ordered, became the instruments of overthrow. The "NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER"—perhaps the most trustworthy of all journals, in an editorial headed—"THE TRUTH OF HISTORY;" issued on last Friday—distinctly declares—"The panic begun with some amateur warriors, was communicated to the teamsters, and affected only a portion of the troops, who had been wearied by a ten hours' struggle without food or refreshment of any kind. The great body of the army maintained good order."

Well would it have been for these civilians, and for their country also, if, instead of attending this Sabbath battle, they had been quietly assembled, in the sanctuaries of the city, adoring and worshipping God, in the beauty of holiness. And well would it have been for our army, as for our country also, if that Sabbath had been kept as a holy day, throughout all the encampments: if the bodies of the soldiers had been refreshed by food and rest, and their spirits refreshed by hymns and prayers, and the thousand conscience-cheerers of the word of God.

If there were no commandment to remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy, the very beauty of it, and blessedness of it, should make it regarded as the most charming of all human inventions or institutions. And surely if six days out of seven are enough for working, six days out of seven are enough for fighting. I would that we might hope, that, henceforth there shall be no more

Sabbath fighting: at any rate, no setting of the battle, on our part, on this hollowed day."

A Scrap of History.

It may not be uninteresting to read the following extracts, from Irving's "Life of Washington," concerning the armies of the Revolution at the beginning of the war:

"Washington reconnoitered the British posts from various points of view. Everything about them was in admirable order. The works appeared to be constructed with military science, the troops to be in a high state of discipline. The American camp, on the contrary, disappointed him. He had expected to find 18 or 20,000 men under arms; there were not much more than 14,000. He had expected to find some degree of system and discipline; whereas all were raw militia."

† † In riding throughout the camp, Washington observed that 9000 of the troops belonged to Massachusetts; the rest were from other provinces. Many were sadly in want of clothing, and all, said Washington, were strongly imbued with the spirit of insubordination, which they mistook for independence.

"One of the encampments, however, was in striking contrast with the rest, and might vie with those of the British for order and exactness. Here were tents and marquees pitched in the English style; soldiers well drilled and well equipped; everything had an air of discipline and subordination. It was a body of Rhode Island troops, who were pronounced the best disciplined and appointed troops in the army."

A TRUTH APTLY PRESENTED.—The Advertiser says:

When we were at the Water Cure, a man who had been pining for years, and nobody could tell what ailed him, was put into the cold packing, and very soon an eruption of measles came out all over him. It turned out that the man had the measles years before, and the doctor drugged it out of sight, and ever since it had been tormenting him inwardly. Even so the grief of children may be violently flogged out of sight, instead of being drawn to the surface by more gentle methods, and the result may be a sorry temper that never knows the relief of tears, but always sulks and whines.

MASKED TRAITORS.—Forney's Press has the following timely rebuke to masked traitors:

The only true way to gain a permanent and substantial peace is to teach those who have unfurled the black banner of treason so grave and terrible a lesson that for centuries to come none will dare imitate their pernicious example. And those among us who are ever ready to cavil, to condemn, to criticize, and to weaken the Government, for the sake of indirectly benefiting the secession cause, are, in reality, the foes of peace, as they are the foes of the country, because peace can only be reestablished on a just, enduring, and honorable basis, and by the complete reassertion of the authority of the whole people of our country over its whole territory.

I AM THE WAY.—Who? Jesus Christ. Whence? From sin, wo, death and hell. Whither? To pardon, peace holiness and heaven.

How? By his perfect obedience, atoning death, and renewing and sanctifying spirit.

Is there any other way? Not one. "No man can come unto the Father but by me." "Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."

Caution, then, morality save us? Cannot alms, penance, masses, priestly dispensations, nor prayers, nor merits of the saints? Most certainly not. Are not the divine words just cited plain words? Need any man misunderstand them? Will any man peril his soul by perverting or neglecting them? What more than madness! To every sinner of Adam's race Jesus Christ says, pointing from hell to heaven—I AM THE WAY!

POWDER MILL PIETY.—Said a little girl who had just been reading the newspaper account of an explosion, "Ma, don't you think that people who work in powder mills ought to be pious?" There was a great deal of human nature in that question. The world, like the little girl, thinks that all who are especially exposed, ought to be prepared for sudden death. But is not the whole world a vast powder mill? Is it not filled everywhere with the elements of destruction? The very air we breathe may become poisonous and slay us. The water we drink may contain some deadly ingredient which neither sight nor taste can detect. We are encompassed even by unseen dangers. We are never certain of to-morrow. Then should we not be prepared, whatever our age, our business, or our locality, for sudden death?